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Hello!
Yes—
Certainly.
Here is a full assortment, the kind of holiday presents appreciated by men, young men and boys.

The most attractive small leather and metal novelties that could be picked in Paris and Offenbach—ready for early holiday buying.

FOR COMFORT:

Slippers—
Arctics—
Bath Robes—
Dressing Gowns—
Sweaters—
Smoking Coats—
Steamer Rugs—
Lingerie—
Motor Caubies—

FOR THE DEN:

"Trump" Markers, in nickel.
Cigarette Boxes—
Cigar Jars—
Tobacco Lighters—
Match Holders—
Ash Receivers—
Smoking Sets—
Clock Novelties—
Alcohol Lamps—
Smoking Jackets—

FOR UTILITY:

Dressing Cases, fitted—
Club Bags—
Sulky Cases—
English Carryalls—
English Kilt Bags—
Jack Knife Trunks—
Silk Hat Boxes—
Wardrobe Trunks, arranged for man or woman—

"Cravens" Raincoats—
Luncheon Cases, fitted—
Collar and Cuff Boxes—
Military Brushes—
Toilet Bottles, nested in cases—
Flasks—
Shaving Sets—
Shaving Mirrors, with or without electric light attachment—
Comb and Brush Sets—
Silk Handkerchiefs—
Full Dress Protectors—
Silk Pyjamas—
Silk Hosiery—
Woolen Socks—
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Silk Umbrellas, etc., etc.

All in Xmas boxes.

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With evening dress there are no half-way measures. The dress is entirely right or entirely wrong.

If you want it entirely right, you are the man we want to do business with.

Tuxedo Suits, \$80.00.

Full Dress, \$38.00.

All the fixings thereto just as correct.

We fit men anywhere.

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Intention to send any regular troops to Nicaragua.

Mr. Knox, believing that he has made sure the quick triumph of Estrada, now awaits the news of Zelaya's capture.

Prairie Still Fast.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., December 4.—With nearly all her coal and great quantities of stores on lighters, the transport *Prairie* is still fast to-night in the main channel of the Delaware river where she grounded Thursday night while speeding down the Delaware river on her way to Central America.

Another attempt, the third since she became fast, was made at flood tide late to-day to float the vessel, but she was not moved.

The big transport is imbedded five or six feet in the soft bottom of the river, and it is now believed that every bit of her cargo will have to be taken off before there will be a chance to free her. According to rivermen, the *Prairie* is about 350 feet west of the main channel. Four tugs worked on the ship for two hours this afternoon. Admiral Kimball, on board the *Prairie*, is in constant communication by wireless with the Navy Department at Washington, and he expects to receive orders during the night with regard to further attempts to float the vessel. As the *Prairie* is resting in a bed of mud, there has been no injury to her hull.

The officers and 700 marines on board the *Prairie* are chafing at the delay in getting away, but are working vigorously to free the ship.

Lying high in the water, the transport does not present that spick and span appearance she did when she departed away from the navy yard Thursday afternoon and the firing of rear admirals' salutes and the cheering of hundreds of sailors and marines on shore. Her almost immaculate hull has been considerably blackened by the coal dust as the fuel is being transferred to the lighters.

The work of preparing the transport *Dixie*, now at the navy yard, has progressed so far that the ship can sail within a few hours to take the *Prairie's* place. The *Dixie* was being made ready for sea before the *Prairie* went aground, and after the news of her mishap reached the yard the work

of getting her ready was pushed as much as possible. The officers of the *Dixie* fully expect to be ordered to take the *Prairie's* marines to the isthmus of Panama.

Taking No Sides.

MEXICO CITY, December 4.—Mexico has done nothing so far in regard to the Nicaraguan matter. It is taking sides neither with Nicaragua or the United States.

The declaration was made to-day by Governor Enrique C. Creel, of Chihuahua, former Mexican ambassador at Washington.

Governor Creel has been called to Mexico for a consultation with the Department of Foreign Relations with a view to settling the question of intervention in case certain representations made to the American government are received with favor at Washington, according to a statement by Minister of Foreign Relations, Carranza.

The attitude to be taken by this country will depend upon developments which will be taken by the American government.

In fact, these developments are being awaited, while the situation is remaining neutral. The situation is, of course, grave, but it is not regarded as a necessary for Mexico to take a stand either way in the matter, as the president has decided to wait until the situation is cleared up between the United States and Nicaragua.

"In so far as regards Central America as a whole, Mexico is anxious to see peace preserved, and that all of the countries observe the provisions of the Washington treaty. To this end Mexico will be glad to assist the United States. This country naturally feels a deep interest in Central America through the bonds of language, sentiment and habit, and is anxious to contribute to all that tends towards its well being."

DEATH OF AMERICANS WAS BRUTAL MURDER

Former Member of Rebel Army Tells First Authentic Story of Killing of Cannon and Groce.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

LEXINGTON, KY., December 4.—Bringing with him the first really authentic account of the murder of Estrada's campaign against President Zelaya in Nicaragua and the cold-blooded murder of Leroy Cannon and Groce, the two young Americans, by order of Zelaya, H. Wilson, until last week a captain in the revolutionary army, reached here late this afternoon on his way home to Charlestown, W. Va., to recuperate. Captain Wilson characterized the execution of Cannon and Groce at the order of Zelaya as nothing less than a cold-blooded murder, and that the men had been executed under promise of protection as prisoners of war.

Wilson said that he had refused to surrender without a fight. Wilson says that Groce and Cannon were rushed to the interior after their capture and there immediately shot by order of Zelaya himself.

Wilson was in the neighborhood when the Americans were captured, but was unable to help them before they were executed. He had the story at first hand, however. He had only heard the newspaper reports that the bodies of the two men were burned after the execution to destroy their identity, if possible. Wilson was in the flight at Managua, which city the revolutionists attacked and were driven off. He secured leave of absence from Estrada immediately after that battle, and after a series of thrilling escapes managed to reach the coast and secure passage on a boat bound for New Orleans. Here malaria fever attacked him and prevented his returning to Nicaragua and joining Estrada's army again, as he had planned to do.

To the correspondent Wilson said: "I arrived in the revolution-stricken country just at the time of the murder of Cannon and Groce, the execution being a cold-blooded murder."

"A boat-load of natives found the men lost and wandering about in the Costa Rica forests, and having gone across the boundary into Nicaragua."

Deceived by Promise.

"Even though the natives were far superior in numbers, they were afraid to attack the two Americans, so they took them to the interior and deceived the Americans back into Nicaragua under promise of taking good care of them. Cannon and Groce being outnumbered, considered it best to surrender, provided they were promised protection as prisoners of war."

The natives promised, and Cannon and Groce gave up, trusting to the honor of the native soldiers.

"After surrendering they were brutally shot near the capital of Nicaragua, where they were taken, and after they had been brought before Zelaya, who seems to hate all Americans, the story was brought quickly to the revolutionary camp, but we could not help the men."

The Nicaraguans will not venture on such tactics again, however, for the United States had five gunboats on the Atlantic coast and three on the Pacific coast when I left. Among those on the Atlantic coast when I left were the *Tacoma*, *Albatross*, *Albatross* and the *Des Moines*. There were two others besides the *Princeton* on the Pacific coast. The United States has enough gunboats and sailors at the scene of the trouble to lick all of the Central American navies."

"My opinion is that President Zelaya will order all Americans who are captured in the future to be turned over to the commanders of American gunboats."

"I was working on the railroad for the United States government in Panama, and got a leave of absence, and then I struck out for Nicaragua. We went to Estrada's camp, and he gave me a commission as a lieutenant in the revolution."

Wilson said that he was looking for a command his army, for the natives make but poor officers.

"Mehall was made colonel and I a captain in the revolutionary army. We had a lively time nearly every day. The soldiers of the revolution are mostly armed with Springfield rifles, and are a queer looking lot, but loyal to Estrada and good fighters."

The command was a bitter battle against Zelaya also because taxes have reached an unbearable height. Just to give you one instance, near Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, is a fine pool of water. The women are in the habit of going to wash clothes. Zelaya had a bamboo thicket put over this pool, and the poor people at first thought he was doing it from motives of benevolence, but they were soon undeceived, for the President made a charge of 10 cents a day to stand under the thicket. Of course the women had to stand under it to do their washing, and as they only made 30 cents a day at the work, the tax was nearly half their wages."

"I had just gotten my company in good shape when General Estrada determined to attack the capital. He had more American and English officers than the President, and depended on the few foreign officers. Estrada is a fine fellow and was popular among his officers. He had forty-six Americans in his army. He had about 1,600 and 1,700 troops, while there were about 5,000 in the capital. General Chamorro was in direct command of us during the assault."

"The attack occurred just at daybreak on the morning of November 14. I think. Some sharp fighting occurred for about an hour, and we almost had the city in our possession."

Amputation Gives Out.

"We had gained almost complete control of the city and were fighting our way steadily to the capital, when our ammunition gave out. Fifty rounds of ammunition were left, and the whole city would have been ours. The supply ship *Uteria* had not arrived as expected, though I afterwards learned that she came next day."

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according to a statement by Minister of Foreign Relations, Carranza.

The attitude to be taken by this country will depend upon developments which will be taken by the American government.

In fact, these developments are being awaited, while the situation is remaining neutral. The situation is, of course, grave, but it is not regarded as a necessary for Mexico to take a stand either way in the matter, as the president has decided to wait until the situation is cleared up between the United States and Nicaragua.

"In so far as regards Central America as a whole, Mexico is anxious to see peace preserved, and that all of the countries observe the provisions of the Washington treaty. To this end Mexico will be glad to assist the United States. This country naturally feels a deep interest in Central America through the bonds of language, sentiment and habit, and is anxious to contribute to all that tends towards its well being."

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